FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1837. [NO. 1052.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
id during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
r the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
inued till forbid, and charged accord-

the Editor must be post paid.

A BALL

e furnished at Shocco Springs, on
day, the 15th of August. Good Mu-
rovided on the occasion.

51-3w.

ing House to Rent.

ENIENT and pleasantly situated
, on Gillespie street, for rent, and
iven on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

837. 51-tf.

For Rent.

ORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I.
ast, on Hay street, will be rented for
Possession given on the 1st September
erms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

837. 51tf

ces heavy Cotton Bagging,

ale by

JOHN McARN.

51tf.

of North Carolina,

UMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1837.

fallett, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
ocke.

Chattels, Lands or Tenements to be
ny Bailiwick, summoned Robert Mc-
Garnishee.

ring to the satisfaction of the Court,
Defendant, William Locke, has re-
nd the limits of this State, so that the
ocess of law cannot be served upon
erefore *Ordered by the said Court*, that
e made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for
uccessively, that unless the said De-
and appear before the Justices of our
on the first Monday in September
en and there replevy, plead, answer
the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro
ll be taken against him for the amount
the amount condemned in the hands
ishee.

John L. Atkins, Clerk of our said
ffice, the first Monday of June, A. D.

JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k.

of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

oll } Petition for Divorce.
oll.

ring to the satisfaction of the Court,
alias subpœna in this case has been
ssued and returned by the Sheriff of
"Not to be found," it is therefore
the Court, that proclamation at the
se door be made by the Sheriff, for the
to appear as commanded by the sub-
the same having been done, *Ordered*
cation be made in the *No. Carolina*
Fayetteville Observer, for the term
months, according to law, requiring
ant, Algea Carroll to make her ap-
t the next term of this Court, on the
after the 4th Monday in September
hen and there answer, plead or demur
tion, or it will be taken pro confesso
ex parte.

Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court,
is 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

HENRY W. AYER.

dy for Hard Times.

prietor of the Juliame Manufacturing
ny, in anticipation of the present pres-
a heavy expense, erected an Estab-
the manufactory of *TOBACCO*. It
the best Tobacco growing section of
, and he hopes to be able to put up
irable Luxury in a manner and style
public confidence. Having added to
lment the most durable and conve-
es, the Company is prepared to carry
reasonable extent. As the undersign-
ed in Mercantile operations, he will, at
eceive in exchange for Tobacco, any
on to the country; so that persons liv-
East, South or West, who have Teams
d of the road, may, at any time, ex-
r surplus trade upon liberal terms for
Groceries are most desirable, but no-
refused which is commonly kept for
is by way of exchange, that the un-
roposes partially to remedy the exist-
of Money. In view of the increase of
h has been applied to this branch of
dustry, the undersigned has no hope
n beyond the merit of his work. He
e discarded all *Tampering*, with a
fume or sweeten good Tobacco, and
hole chance of success upon the pru-
n and faithful management of the es-
establishment is provided with Teams,
ver Loads of Tobacco to *order*, at any
distance, and will deliver quantities of
nd Pounds, or upwards, any where in
States.

may be directed to the undersigned
Post Office, Granville County, North

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*
tore, Granville Co., } 47-6w.
June 7, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

INTMENT,

ure of White Swellings, Scrofula and
Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old
Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swell-
flammations, Scalds and Burns, Wo-
Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains,
Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles,
l diseases generally.

per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

837. 44tf.

. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

e in Fayetteville shortly; he has just
ned from Europe, and has a fine cul-
autiful TEETH.

9, 1837. 27tf

KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
editiously executed at this Office.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5, 1837. 48tf.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Survilliers, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his Mansion, and are, in fact, a part of his splendid Estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.

The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.

The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The distinctive features of this Institution consist in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.

The Summer Session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.

Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof. Walton R. Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.

New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.

Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.

For terms, &c application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the Subscriber.

A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

July 5. 48-6t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last Will of John McAlister, dec'd, late of Cumberland County, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasboro', on Thursday the 10th day of August next, the LAND belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:

290 acres on Cape Fear river, including the Mansion House, near Averasborough.

330 acres, Piney Land, joining the first, on the East.

220 acres, Piney Land, joining the second, known as the Pritchet Place.

160 acres, on Stoney Run, known as the Stancil Land.

200 acres, on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera.

406 acres, on both sides Lower Little river, joining John C. Williams, and known as the Phillips' Place.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Beside the advantage of healthy situations, the Land is generally well timbered. Those wishing to engage in the Timber or Turpentine business, would do well to examine the premises. Such as may wish to view the Lands, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Hector Stewart, Esq., near Averasborough. The 406 acres on Lower Little river, can be seen by applying to John C. Williams, Esq.

DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.

July 3, 1837. 48 *ts.*

The Wilmington Advertiser will publish the above till day of sale.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Negro Boy named CHARLES, about 16 years of age. He was purchased in Baltimore, and will probably try to get back, he is dark complectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells plausible stories, had on when he left, a white straw Hat, dark Pantaloons, and a round about Jacket, (his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch ribbon tied round his head.) Any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, shall have the above reward, or fifteen dollars if taken out of the State.

HIRAM ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1837. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

June 13, 1837. 45tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of Blake & Steel, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them for adjustment, to Thos C. Blake, who alone is authorised to settle up the business of the Concern.

THOS. C. BLAKE,
AUGUS. W. STEEL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE business will be carried on in future as usual by Thomas C. Blake, at the Old Stand (South West corner of the Market Square,) who solicits a continuance of his old custom.

THOS. C. BLAKE.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1837. 50-3w.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this place under the firm of G. W. RAGLAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the firm, to present them for settlement. The settling of all claims will be attended to by John S. Raboteau, or either of the partners.

G. W. RAGLAND,
M. N. LEARY.

July 10, 1837. 49-4w

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.

May 31, 1837. 43 tf.

WEALTH OF EDITORS.

The notion generally prevails among the patrons of a popular Journal that its editor is "getting rich." It may be instructive to some of our good patrons to learn how an editor makes his fortune. One case will illustrate a thousand.

An individual sends up his name as a subscriber—postage, 25 cents. He sits down and calculates when he will get his paper—ten days to go, and ten to return—in twenty days he expects to bless his eyes with the sight of his new paper. Twenty days elapse, but no paper,—he waits impatiently five days longer—no paper yet—he sits down and writes again—postage, 25 cents—next day he receives his paper, but his second letter is gone, and the editor is taxed with his impatience. He is now a subscriber and reader of the Journal, and as yet he has cost the editor but 50 cents. Receives the paper three months, and sends up an obituary—postage 25 cents. Three months after he changes his residence, and writes to have the direction of his paper changed—postage 25 cents. Receives it three months at his new residence, and having grown wonderously wise by nine months reading a weekly Journal, he conceives, brings forth, and forwards a COMMUNICATION—postage 25 cts. He is now highly gratified that he has become a subscriber—looks forward with a mingled emotion of impatience and self-complacency, to the time when he shall see himself in print AS LARGE AS LIFE.—The set time arrives—the mail comes—he is first at the office, receives his paper—sketches its contents with a palpitating heart—drops it in disappointment, and sighs out, *no communication.* Another week wears away between hope and fear—the mail comes again—he hurries to the office—receives his paper—examines it hastily, then carefully, but *no communication.* That is too bad—indurances can bear no longer; he throws the paper down in a pet, and decrees bitter things against the editor.

But what has become of the communication?—Why, the fact is, the Editor has not gone more than half way through his crude, senseless effusion, till he very deliberately rolled it up and lighted his pipe with it. O cruel! an offence never to be forgiven. And in less than six weeks he receives from his much injured subscriber a very ill-natured letter, taking exceptions to the character of his paper, but no allusion to the last communication—postage as usual, 25 cents. About two months afterwards, the Editor is in a strait for the *needful*—he goes to the post office, hoping to get a remittance; a few third-rate exchange papers, and a little, lank, *thumb-paper*-looking letter make up his receipts. With no very enviable feelings, he tears it open, and it turns out to be the *discontinuance* of his celebrated subscriber, with a notification that he is ready to pay when called on—postage 25 cents.

Six months elapse, and the account of the delinquent and defunct subscriber is drawn off and sent out. In the course of the next six months, the agent, with much difficulty, collects the amount of the expired subscription, $3 00, and after retaining it in his own hands for some months, he finally encloses it in a letter, and marks it *double*, to advertise that there is *money* in it—postage 50 cents. The letter arrives, and the bill is under par; the broker docks off 25 cents. The credit is entered in full *three dollars*, and now more than two years after our subscriber first introduced himself, his name is finally *expunged*.

And now let us review the transaction, and see what a handsome speculation the Editor has made.

Seven letters from the subscriber, postage 25 cents each, $1 75; one letter from the agent marked *double*, postage 50 cents; discount on the bill, 25 cents; amount $2 50; current money received, $2 75; balance of cash received above expenditures of the same, 25 cents; just about enough to pay Clerk's fees, and the expense of mailing the paper.

Thus has the Editor furnished this subscriber his *paper* for one year *gratis*, and gained in return his everlasting ill will.

If Editors could only have enough of such subscribers, they would "get rich" with a vengeance. Three thousand would break down any printing establishment in the State.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

A MISSISSIPPI AFFAIR.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Affair at Rodney.—By a letter from Mississippi, we have an account of a rencontre which took place in Rodney, on the 27th ult. between Messrs. Thomas J. Johnston and G. H. Wilcox, both formerly of this city. In consequence of certain publications made by these gentlemen against each other, Johnston challenged Wilcox. The latter declining to accept the challenge, Johnston informed his friends at Rodney, that he would be there at the term of the Court then not distant, when he would make an attack upon him. He repaired thither on the 26th, and on the next morning the following communication was read aloud in the presence of Wilcox and a large crowd:

"RODNEY, June 27, 1837.

"Mr. Johnston informs Mr. Wilcox that, at or about 1 o'clock of this day, he will be on the common opposite the Presbyterian Church of this town, waiting and expecting Mr. Wilcox to meet him there.

"I pledge my honor that Mr. Johnston will not fire at Mr. Wilcox until he arrives at a distance of one hundred yards from him, and I desire Mr. Wilcox or any of his friends to see that distance accurately measured.

"Mr. Johnston will wait there thirty minutes.

"J. M. DUFFIELD."

Mr. Wilcox declined being a party to any such arrangement, and Mr. D. told him to be prepared for an attack. Accordingly, about an hour after this, Johnston proceeded towards Wilcox's office, armed with a double-barrel gun, (one of the barrels rifled,) and three pistols in his belt. He halted about fifty yards from W's door and levelled his gun. W. withdrew before Johnston could fire, and seizing a musket returned to the door and flashed. Johnston fired both barrels without effect. Wilcox then seized a double-barrel gun, and Johnston a musket, and both again fired. Wilcox sent twenty-three buckshot over Johnston's head, one of them passing through his hat, and Wilcox was slightly wounded on both hands, his thigh and leg. Here the affair terminated.

GOOD ADVICE.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

We advise Blair to go forthwith to Mr. Van Buren and offer to sell out. He cannot be ignorant of the "signs of the Times." He cannot longer govern in the name of Andrew Jackson—there is no longer any potency or weight in that name, and preparation is making to turn him out of the Congressional printing. Offer to sell out—ask a good round sum—you can get it—they are all anxious to get rid of you. Get your money secure and leave Washington for the West—travel as little by day as you can, and don't write your name on the Tavern books; you may be roughly treated when coming near Lynchburg.

N. B.—Take Kendall with you, and when you both look back on Washington and remember how you entered that City and how you left it, thank God that you have both made an escape so lucky. In Turkey you would have both lost your heads long ago—in Russia you would have been sent to Siberia, and in England hanged. Hold on to the "spoils" and go as far West as possible, you will carry Van Buren's good wishes for your safe arrival at Rock River. Sell out, and sell out quickly, or you will have no bidder.

Life in New York.—The following daybreak glimpse at the principal thoroughfare, is from the pen of the Editor of the Star:

A walk in Broadway at four o'clock in the morning, exhibits some reminiscences of a night's debauch in a large city. The string of loafers reposing on stoops and cellar-doors is nearly as large as a band of lazaroni. One fellow this morning lay stiff and stretched out, to all appearance dead, and had attracted a few sympathizing spectators, who were pinching and shaking him, with the benevolent motive of ascertaining whether he had taken his final nap. He shook the poppies from his eyes, however, grumbling at being thus early disturbed, and in a few minutes was holding a caucus with several other loafers, who had been also unceremoniously awakened. "I never seed such hard-hearted folks," said he; "bekase they must get up early and work, they won't allow a gentleman wot has been settin' up with the sick all night, to take a mouthful of sleep in the mornin'. Then there is them ere granite stoops—they call 'em an improvement—a body can't pick out a soft spot to sleep on—no more wooden stoops, as used to be. I hate such improvements! If we sleeps in the Park, on the wet grass, we gets the rheumatiz; and if we lays on the benches of the Battery, some wagabone picks our pockets." So saying, he searched his pockets, and discovered the stump of a segar, which he put into his mouth, and walked off with a lordly air and a great swagger.

The Cincinnati Loco-focos complain, that Mr. Webster, when in their city, made a violent attack on their doctrines, and then departed immediately, without giving them time to reply. They remind us of the Salt River Roarer, who flew into a passion because a cowardly thunderbolt, after hitting him on the head, disappeared without allowing him time to return the blow.—*Louisville Journal.*

Unprecedented Generosity.—On Tuesday last Mr. W. G. Pierson, of this town, found a pocket-book containing notes to the amount of a thousand dollars. After giving publicity to the fact, and having taken the trouble to insert it in one of the newspapers of the day, the owner called upon him, and having proved the property to be his, made the finder a present of the astounding sum of *thirty-three cents!!!*

Roxbury Argus.

An Antiquarian Wonder—Ruins of the Ancient City of Aztulan.—We recently copied a paragraph from one of the Western papers, containing an account of the discovery of an ancient city in the far west. At the time we considered the whole affair as bordering too much upon the marvellous to be worthy of implicit credit; but it now appears in so very authentic a form in the columns of the Chicago American, that we can no longer withhold our belief. It will doubtless provide abundant speculation for the learned of every country. Babylon, Balbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, present ruins that were once inhabited by people who are well known to us by the records of history. But here, in the back and beautiful wilds of North America, has been discovered the ruins of a large and half buried city, of the population of which nothing whatever is known. They were probably a race of men who have entirely passed away from the face of the earth.—Certainly the Indians of the present day and their forefathers never dwelt in cities; and while the mounds of Missouri and Illinois, particularly that singular structure, Monk's Mound, bear evidence of having been constructed by a totally different and far more civilized people than any of the (so-called) aboriginal tribes—this city of Aztalan, the discovered parts of which are built with brick, is evidently the work of men who well understood the arts of masonry, surveying and fortification.

By whom Aztalan was built, and by whom peopled—we leave to the learned in Archæology, merely remarking that some of the more remote Indian Tribes are said to have traditions of another nation having once existed in North America. In the Chicago American newspaper, there is a drawing of the supposed citadel of Aztalan, as it now stands. It is of great extent, the walls about five feet high, and regularly fortified by strong abutments resembling such as are used in the walling of both ancient and modern towns. The space thus employed is entirely circummured, of large extent, and containing four square mounds for defence, placed in advantageous positions.—There is the remains of a road, and the mouth of a sewer formed of stone masonry, which debouches on the river. Outside the walls of the citadel are numerous mounds, evidently intended for warlike purposes, and varying from 2 to 25 feet in height. The walls and buttresses are of brick and twenty-three feet in breadth; and the entire plan of the citadel is evidently formed on mathematical principles.

The drawing to which we refer, as well as the descriptive particulars accompanying it, are the results of an actual survey by N. F. Hyer, Esq. who states that these "ruins form a new and prominent attraction among the many the West affords, and illustrates and confirms some of the strange theories and opinions of scholars, in relation to the early character of our Western Territory. Will the mysteries of Aztalan ever be unveiled? Of a truth, the far west is rich in wonders, and in all probability this is only the first in train of discoveries for future record and admiration. This ancient metropolis of a bygone world has left traces of being some miles in extent. It is situated in the township of Jefferson, west of Milwaukie, and on the west side of the west branch of Rock River.

NEW YORK, July 20.

She would be a Sailor.—It will be recollected, that about two years ago an individual was arrested in this city upon a charge of stealing a horse, and was tried and found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison, under the name of *Charles Stewart*. It was soon afterwards discovered by the prisoners that Charley belonged to the feminine gender, and information having been given to the keepers of the fact, she was divested of her roundabout and trousers, and sent over to the female department of Bellevue prison. Yesterday, the term of imprisonment having expired, she was told that she was at liberty to depart, offering her at the same time a decent dress of female attire to begin the world anew with. This proposition, however, she indignantly rejected, demanding, as her right, the same clothing that was taken away from her.—Finding she could not obtain them, she came down in the forenoon, in her prison dress, and solicited aid of the Almshouse, and was told to wait till one of the commissioners arrived. In the mean time she paraded herself upon one of the grass plots of the Park, and excited so much interest, after the spectators found out who she was, as to attract a considerable mob, when she was persuaded to submit to a temporary commitment until a hearing of her case could be had. It appears that this singular young woman, who is not over 19 or 20 years of age, had for six years followed the sea in the capacity of a common sailor, doing all sorts of hard duty, and subject to all the privations and toils of a sea life, without her sex ever having been discovered. The reason for assuming the character of a sailor she would never disclose. She is a Scotch girl, and is represented by the officers as the most violent being they ever had under their charge. Sometimes she has been known to maintain a good battle with two of her keepers at once, while they were endeavoring to punish her for stubbornness: She never worked a day in prison, although she has been beaten, starved, and chained to effect the object: she has been chained to the floor 18 months of her imprisonment. Scarcely any one dared to approach her cell to give her food, as she would knock them down with a kid as soon as they entered. Her moral character, with the exceptions above alluded to, is good.

Express.

Why Men Marry.—One man marries a woman because she looks well when she dances—she never dances afterwards.—Another man marries because she has a handsome foot and ancle which, after marriage, he never takes the trouble to admire. A third marries for love, which wanes with the honey-moon. A fourth for money, and finds that his wife does not choose to die, to complete his satisfaction. And a fifth being old in wisdom and years, marries a young woman, who soon becomes a suitable match for him, by growing old with grief.

N. Y. Era.

A Dainty Boy.—An apprentice to the cabinet-making business lately presented himself at the police bar, (New York,) and prayed to have his indentures cancelled, because his master made him eat from a table not covered with a table cloth! Justice Bloodgood told the dainty lad that it was unfortunately beyond his power to cancel his indentures on such ground, ample as it might be; but he would write a respectful note to his master, and desire that his table should always be furnished with a damask table cloth.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Good Joke.—A grocer of New York, who had set up an opposition to the whole batch of suspended banks, and commenced paper issues to his customers in the usual form, found his shin-plasters returned upon him in such quantities, that on counting over his "*money*," in order to see how much he had still in circulation, he found that he had already redeemed about $100 more than he had ever issued! The best of the joke is, that the counterfeits were so well executed, that he cannot for the life of him distinguish them from the genuine issues.

This trick upon the poor grocer, nearly equals that practised some years ago upon the Bank of England. A gang of counterfeits managed to substitute their spurious plate for the genuine plate of the bank, and consequently whilst they were issuing the "real Simon pures," the bank was daily counterfeiting their own bills, and without hesitation redeeming the issues of both!

Rag Money.—A writer in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, has the following pointed and sensible remarks on the great hobby of the present day. We recommend them to the attention of those who delight in ringing the changes upon rag money "and all that."

"I am clear in a well digested opinion, that so far as the poor man is concerned he will reap no benefit, but he will suffer injury from enlarging our specie circulation by suffering Banks to issue no notes under twenty dollars. Specie in all sums under twenty dollars will clog the lower circulation—fewer exchanges will be made—no sum under twenty dollars will be transmissible by mail, and the small dealers will be much embarrassed.—The circulation of knowledge will be greatly impeded. Newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, will have no medium in which they can be paid in places distant from the place of their production; and many other inconveniences will be felt from the cumbersome nature of specie. But again, say the radicals, Bank notes are rags. Well! and what is specie? Do not bank notes, *even now*, purchase specie? It requires, to be sure, some few per cent. more than the amount they bear on their face to purchase it. And what is the reason? Not that bank notes are not the representative of the property and industry of the country, but because specie is an article of commerce. Why are the treasury drafts upon the pet banks nearly as valuable as specie? Clearly because our own government, like our foreign creditors, demand specie in payment."

Advantages of Cold Water.—A temperance paper published at Natchez, Miss. enumerates the following, as a few of the advantages of total abstinence to labouring men—

1. They have a better appetite, and partake of their food with a keener relish, and it is more nourishing to them than when they drink rum.

2. They possess much greater vigor and activity, both of body and mind.

3. They perform the same labour with much greater ease, and are, in a great measure, free from the lassitude and fatigue common to rum drinkers.

4. They have greater wages, and lay up a larger portion of what they earn.

5. Their example will be useful to those around them.

A Cold Water Celebration.—Major Noah says: "There was a tremendous row at New Berlin, Chenago county, in this State, on the 4th. Two parties quarrelling who should have the dining room at William's Hotel, one of them got out the engine to play into the house. Gen. A. C. Welsh stood before the piazza—the master of the hotel held a cowhide and pistol. The General, like Napoleon at Grenoble, bared his breast and said, "Shoot your Emperor if you will!" The mob shouted—the water spouted—decanters flew—the landlord grew blue—bang went the cut-glass—on the heads of the guilty mass—bottles, smash—general crash—tumblers, chairs—pulling hairs—from the upper quarter—showers of glass for water—now pelting stones—and broken bones—piazza fight—honor bright—bloody scuffles—torn ruffles—the outs take the house by storm—the ins driven out forlorn. Thus ends the glorius day—in a bloody brute affray!"

The Cincinnati Gazette, in the paragraph below, happily illustrates the state of our Exchanges, Foreign and domestic. "A gentleman," says that paper, "just arrived in Cincinnati, sailed from London on board one of the packets ten weeks ago. He paid cabin passage for nine persons to New York, remained there in one of the best hotels three weeks, travelled with his family of nine, by stage, canal, and steam to Cincinnati, when counting his money he finds himself possessed of thirteen hundred dollars more cash than when he left London, after the payment of all his expenses!!—Does any one ask how this was effected? Nothing more simple. He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he sold for the market premium in New York and received notes of the Bank of the United States in exchange. And upon converting these into our currency, at the market exchange, the result comes out as above stated. So much for the better currency and improved equalization of exchanges, brought about by General Jackson."

Power of Conscience.—When Wood, who committed suicide a few weeks since in the jail at Keene, murdered Baker, both were intoxicated. The merchant who sold Wood the poison, which excited him to commit the horrid deed, overwhelmed in the view of murder, to which he knew he had been accessary, immediately abandoned the traffic. The other merchant in Sullivan, and the merchant in Nelson, did the same; so that for months no alcohol has been sold in either town.—*Providence Courier.*

'I cannot imagine,' said an Alderman, 'why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head.' 'Because,' observed a wag, 'you have worked so much more with your jaws than with your brains.'

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

FOREIGN.

YET LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of June, we have a Liverpool paper of that date. It contains very full accounts of the ceremonies attendant upon the proclamation of Queen Victoria.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The anticipation we expressed yesterday, of the near approach of this event, has been quickly realized. William the fourth expired at Windsor, on the morning of the 20th of June, being in the 72d year of his age. The following particulars of his last hours are given in the Morning Herald of the 19th.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY NIGHT, June 18, } *Half past eleven o'clock.* }

The very slight symptoms of returning health mentioned in our express of Friday evening, seem to have been but "the flickering of the expiring lamp." Many hours of that night his majesty passed in restlessness, and pain, and greatly oppressed by an almost total inability to expectorate, though free expectoration seemed absolutely necessary to his existence. About seven o'clock on Saturday morning he sunk into a profound slumber—the consequence probably of his utter exhaustion; and the utmost caution was observed, so that nothing might disturb him. His slumber, however, was so profound and continuous that the Queen and medical attendants became alarmed; and that alarm was increased tenfold when, after repeated attempts the royal patient was in some degree aroused, he answered their inquiries only in inarticulate sounds.

This inability to speak articulately continued for some time; and though his majesty subsequently rallied a little, the most alarming rumors were in circulation.

About two o'clock in the afternoon an express was forwarded to the archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his immediate attendance at the Castle; and his grace arrived in the course of the evening, accompanied by Sir Matthew Tierney; but not before the King had again sunk into profound slumber.

His majesty passed another indifferent night; and soon after day light this morning (Sunday morning,) the whole of his family were suddenly summoned to his chamber.

Shortly after the archbishop administered the holy sacrament to their Majesties, the King's family, and all the principal personages of the court, the court having previously attended Divine service in the private chapel; where the Rev. Isaac Gossett, vicar of Windsor, officiated, and the Rev. Mr. Wood preached a most affecting sermon. The household generally attended Divine service —some in St. George's chapel and some at the parish church. There was a very full attendance at both places; and the beautiful prayer composed for this occasion, was responded to with intense fervour. In the parish church many persons wept while it was reading.

Throughout the day there has been no melioration whatever, and at this moment (eleven o'clock) the general anticipation is that the King will not live through the night. Indeed we have it on good authority that his Majesty has expressed himself to the same effect.

P. S. This being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, a flag was sent to the castle, as usual, by the Duke of Wellington, in acknowledgment of the tenure by which he holds the estate conferred upon him by the nation: and the Earl of Munster, thinking the circumstance might have some refreshing effect on his Majesty, carried the flag to him. The King was with some difficulty made aware of the fact, but then laying his hand upon the flag, and gently grasping its folds, he feebly ejaculated—"Ah,—it was a glorious day for England!"

That the consequences of this event will be immediately important, we think extremely probable; and we find a confirmation of our opinion in the harsh, not to say cruel, language of the London Times, respecting the present sovereign, issued ere yet the final breath had parted from the lips of her predecessor. It is well known that the King was by no means a warm and cordial friend to the principles and persons of the whigs, although his policy was certainly more liberal—perhaps we may say more whiggish—than that of George the fourth. He yielded, it is true, and that with a good grace, to the necessity of the times; but if he had consulted his own feelings only, there can be no doubt that Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington would have been the royal advisers, to the end of his reign. In maintaining them as such the King would also have gratified the inclinations of his consort, whose tory prepossessions are even stronger than his own, although she has had the good sense to submit, in this, as in other matters, to the decision of her husband.

On the other hand it is equally well known that the duchess of Kent, the mother of the new sovereign, is heartily a whig, in feeling and in policy, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the young Queen shares her opinions. It is possible, indeed, that her majesty will choose to form her own line of conduct, now that the crown is her's, on which her eyes have been fixed from childhood; she is said to possess much strength of character, and we have heard anecdotes, from sources of high authenticity, which would lead to the belief than she can and will be mistress, in all things; but she is very young, and cannot but feel that her situation is one of great and fearful responsibility.

The aspect of commercial affairs is decidedly improving so far as this country is concerned, although it is not improbable that England has yet a time of trouble to go through. Much, very much, depends upon the action of the Bank, and we are glad to see that the indications from that quarter are favorable. It is the evident interest of the Bank and the government to afford all assistance that may be required, to the manufacturing interest; and if that interest is kept up, we must participate in the benefit.

The Bank has come forward to sustain the houses of Brown, Brothers & Co. of Liverpool; and if the directors did this when the flow of specie to England was but commencing, we may safely assume that they will not stay their hands when they find it swelling to a wide and steady stream.

The papers remark quite as sensibly as we expected, on the events of May in this country. We were prepared for an uproar, on the first coming of the news, but we thought it could not last. Long before this time all talk of swindling, robbing and cheating, must have given place to such acknowledgments, as the efforts of our merchants to pay the debt due in England are sure to call forth from candid and honorable men.

Her majesty's first court was held at Kensington palace, on the day of the late king's death: and was attended by more than a hundred of his late majesty's privy council, and by the lord mayor and a deputation from the city. A privy council was held, at which most of the privy councillors were re-sworn.

The members of the royal family, the archbishops, and the other privy councillors, afterward signed the proclamation.

The Queen gave audience, on the same day, to Lord Melbourne. The following declaration was issued.

At the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present, the queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Her Majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz:

The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

The Duke of Cumberland, now become King of Hanover, (the salique law prevailing in that part of the British king's dominions) proceeded to Kensington palace, in the course of the morning, to attend the council, and was hooted by the people on his return. He was the first to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen his neice.

The proclamation was made on Wednesday, the 21st. The queen was loudly cheered by the populace, when she presented herself, in mourning, at the windows of the presence chamber of St. James's palace. The Queen has dropped her first name Alexandrina, and will use the signature of Victoria, merely.

The funeral was to take place on Thursday, the 6th of July. A post mortem examination was made; the symptoms were of dropsy in the chest and enlargement of the heart.

He attained what may be called "a good old age," being within two months of 73. His reign extended to seven years, all but six days, his accession to the crown having taken place on June 26, 1830.

The Queen, in her Message to Parliament, stated it was the intention of Government shortly to dissolve Parliament, and therefore she deemed it not advisable to present any new measures for consideration.

Lords Brougham, Melbourne, Grey, and Wellington, made loyal speeches eulogistic of the character of his late Majesty, and all of them, with the exception of Wellington, spoke in a complimentary manner of the new sovereign.

The conservative papers speak very confidently as to the line of conduct to be expected from the Queen. The Times rejoices "that symptoms of a high-minded and courageous nature in the young sovereign have already exhibited themselves, affording hope of sagacity to penetrate, and firmness to defeat, the schemes of the enemies to her throne and country"—That is, the whigs.

It was observed at the first privy council, that she did not give any token of recognition to any of the persons assembled, except her royal uncles.

The Times says very little about money matters, remarking that all public interest is engrossed by the death of the king, the accession of the queen, the ceremonies consequent thereupon, and the political probabilities of the day.

Letters to commercial houses in this city state that trade is improving, and confidence increasing fast.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.

The famous, or rather infamous, treaty of Hunkiar Iskelossi, has been set at naught; and that too by the Americans, who, nobly despising the phantom dangers imagined to attend an infraction of it, have just brought up a vessel of war, without as much as asking leave of the Porte. The Shark, a gallant little schooner, with all her guns grinning through the port holes (no masking, no nonsense,) in defiance of the whole of the batteries of the Dardanelles, and of the hobgoblin menaces of the northern bugbear, to whom these batteries are made a protection, firmly and fearlessly passed the Hellespont, and arrived here on the 19th instant. No pretended ignorance of the disputed existence of the well known treaty can be urged by the Americans, as an excuse for an act that might otherwise be termed an involuntary offence. The charge d' affaires at this port, Commodore Porter, who was here when the treaty was made, and who of course got a copy of it, was on board, the schooner having come thus far for the express purpose of conveying him to his post, from which he had been absent for upwards of a year in search of health. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that in acting as he has done, Commodore Porter followed the explicit order of his government, which may have felt disposed to do what is right, even if the whole world beside were determined to do the contrary. A useful example has thus been set us, and it is to be hoped we shall some day or other profit by it to the fullest extent. It is not yet known if the Porte, urged on by Russian jealousy, will take umbrage at this unlooked for occurrence. Should it do so, of course its ire will fall upon the pacha of the Dardanelles, who must be in fault if any one is. He will be told, perhaps, that he ought to have blown the bold schooner out of the water rather than let her pass. The matter will, however, in any case be hushed up, or patched up, some how or other. It has been the fashion to allow the Americans to do what would be tolerated in no other nation, and if they avail themselves of the privileges the world accords to them, they act very wisely.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 23.

We have had a large extent of business doing this week, in the course of which, from ⅛d to ⅛d advance on American descriptions was realized; but during the two last days, the market has been less firm, with more inclination to sell at ⅛d to ¼d improvement on the prices of Friday last; Brazils are more saleable at the current rates, but Egyptian and Sea Island are lower. Speculators have taken 8500 bales of American, and 1000 Surat; and exporters 1800 American, 800 Surat, 340 Madras, 350 Bengal, and 100 Pernams.

The sales to-day are about 4000 bags of all kinds. The import this week is 48,725 bags, and the sales are 36,410 bags among which are 70 Sea Island, 15 a 28; 7750 Upland, 4½ a 8; 11,860 New Orleans, 4½ a 7⅞; 8160 Alabama, &c. 4½ a 7⅞; 1430 Pernambuco 7 a 9⅛; 1010 Bahia 5⅜ a 7⅛; 930 Maranham 6 a 8⅛; 70 Demerara 7⅛ a 12; 230 Laguira 5 a 7½; 500 Egyptian 7⅞ a 10; 3320 Surat 2⅜ a 5⅛; 350 Bengal 2⅜ a 3⅜.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is rather lower; 850 bbls. were offered at auction on Monday, and 100 bbls. sold at 10s. 2d; the remainder was subsequently closed at 10s. 2d. a 10s. 4d. Tar is also lower; 200 bbls. American have been sold at 14s.

THE LATE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morn. Chronicle has five columns of a biographical sketch of William the Fourth.—He was born on the 21st of August, 1765. At the age of 13 he was a midshipman, and though the son of a King, (George III.) he was kept on a footing with the other midshipmen. Under Admiral Rodney, he was in the fleet which, in 1779, captured the whole of a Spanish convoy. Eight days after he was in a serious fight with the Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan de Langara. The residue of his time as a midshipman the prince served in the West Indies and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. On the North American station he served under Lord Keith, in the Warwick, when he captured L'Aigle, a large French frigate, La Sophie, of 22 guns, and the Terrier sloop of war, off the Delaware river, 11th Sept., 1782. He afterwards joined Lord Hood, who introduced him to Nelson, on board the Barfleur. In 1783, he was appointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frigate. In 1786 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Pegasus, of 28 guns, and soon after he was made captain, and ordered to Nova Scotia. He then proceeded to the Leeward Islands, and was there under the command of Nelson. Nelson spoke very highly of him as an obedient and attentive officer. In December, 1787, after returning to England, he was appointed to the command of the Andromeda frigate, in which he sailed for the West Indies. The 19th of May, 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster, in Ireland. On the 3d of September he was made Rear Admiral; afterwards he became Admiral of the Red; and, upon the death of Sir Peter Parker, in 1811, he was made Admiral of the Fleet.

The union of William the Fourth with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan commenced in 1790, and endured for twenty years. She was one of the most captivating women of her time, and the King was very much attached to her. She was of the theatre. By her he had several children. In 1810, they parted, which gave Mrs. Jordan the greatest pain. His pecuniary embarrassments, she says, were the cause of the parting. In 1818, he was married to the now Dowager Queen Adelaide. As Duke of Clarence, he advocated Catholic emancipation in the House of Lords, and made a speech in its behalf.

June 26th, 1830, the Duke became King of England, on the demise of George the Fourth. He was a man altogether the reverse of George the Fourth, and more like his father, George the Third. His course as King is in the memory of the public.—*N. Y. Express.*

The death of William IV. King of Great Britain, is an event for which we were not prepared by previous information, though he had been for some time in delicate health. He will be succeeded, on the throne, by Victoria, Daughter of the Duke of Kent, (brother of the late King,) who, having already attained the prescribed age, now becomes Queen, being the first female that has wielded the British sceptre since the reign of Queene Anne.

In the present state of the world, the succession of this new Sovereign can hardly be considered an event of much importance. It will bring with it, we suppose, no change of principles into the administration of the Government, unless it add to the strength of the Conservatives.

By the death of William IV., however, the Hanoverian possessions are separated from the British Crown—the Duke of Cumberland (the oldest survivor of the Sons of George III.) becoming, by this event, King of Hanover, by the effect of the Salique law, which prevails in that Government, though not in the British, and excludes female heritage of dominion. This separation will be no loss to Britain, the Government of Hanover having always been to that nation a burden, which the British People, of all classes and all parties, will be glad to have got rid of.—*National Intelligencer.*

There was a fearful steamboat explosion at Hull on the 19th of June. The boat was at the wharf taking in passengers, when the boiler burst, tearing the vessel to pieces—as must necessarily be the case with the English steamers, in the event of an explosion, the boilers being under the deck. Nineteen bodies had been found, but it was feared that many more had perished, as sixty persons were supposed to be on board.

A fatal accident occurred to mar the festivities at the Camp de Mars, on the night of June 16th. At about eleven o'clock, as the immense crowd were retiring from the scene, a woman fainted and fell; in an instant, several of those behind her, who were pressing on, fell also by tripping against her, and a panic taking place, a fearful scene of confusion followed, in which twenty-three persons were suffocated, and twelve more seriously injured.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.

Three duels took place yesterday, *(Sunday.)* One was between two Frenchmen, in which one of the parties was slightly wounded. Another was between two Creoles of this place, one of whom was shot dead on the spot. They fought with pistols. The third was fought with rifles, at 40 yards distance. The names of the parties were Mr. Cornell and Mr. Bains, in which the former fell dead at the third shot.

Duelling.—Another duel was fought with rifles, on Sunday last, in the vicinity of our city, by two of our resident young men, which terminated fatally to one, on the third shot. We do not profess to be acquainted with the cause of quarrel in this case, nor with the conduct of any of the parties, either before going out, or upon the ground; all that we have been told is, that the combatants behaved as we should have anticipated —bravely, coolly; but we have been told that the matter could have been arranged, at least after the second shot, but it was not —and the life of a fellow being has consequently been lost.—*N. O. True American.*

Since the opening of the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia—or rather, between Baltimore and Wilmington, the distance between Wilmington and Philadelphia being as yet accomplished by steamboat travelling—persons leaving Philadelphia at six o'clock A. M. arrive at Baltimore by noon, and may return on the same day, thus outstripping considerably the speed of the Express Mail. Those who have ever travelled the same route by land heretofore will find it difficult to realize an improvement which seems almost miraculous.

National Intelligencer.

The Indian War.

SAVANNAH, July 22.

Interesting and authentic from Florida.—The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived here yesterday from Black Creek.

We regret to learn from a correspondent, who is well informed, that there is no reliance to be placed upon the Indians; that they have no intention of emigrating. It is believed that the Micasukeys, Tallahassees, Tallopees and Indian negroes, must be exterminated before the Seminoles proper can be removed. The pacific disposition manifested by the Indians who have come to the frontier, arises, it is said, from the perfect preparation which they every where observe, not only to repel their attacks, if made, but to chastise them should they manifest a hostile disposition.

Gen. Jessup, it is thought, will forbid all trading with the Indians under any circumstances whatsoever. Until an unconditional surrender take place, and their arms are delivered up, not a single ration will, probably, be furnished, or any trading allowed. Their Chiefs, it is said, have no influence except for the purpose of mischief, and it would be, it is said, the extreme of folly to trust them again.

Gen. Jessup, we learn, is the only Officer of the Regular Army, who is not sanguine of the result of our Indian difficulties. He has always, it is said, objected to a pacific course, and in following the course he has adopted since the 4th of February last, has only yielded to the opinions of 99-100ths of the army.

Our correspondent remarks:—

"He has been the most untiring General in the field, and I sincerely hope will be allowed to end what he has so well begun. It is reported that he is to be relieved from the command. This I cannot believe.

"General J. possesses much valuable information of the country, its resources, and that of the Seminoles. The same information any other Commander will require six months to gather."

We coincide in opinion with our correspondent that Gen. Jessup should be permitted to terminate the war. It must be, in a great measure, a war of extermination, and as, from all we can learn, Gen. J. is of the same opinion, he is a fit General to push them to extremities.

Another General might adopt a course of conciliation, which would only retard the hour of retribution, and expend more blood and treasure. We cannot believe that the Honorable Secretary contemplates any change.—*Georgian.*

IRWINTON, (Ala.) July 18.

Important from West Florida.—Intelligence has just been received by a gentleman from Marianna, that another battle had taken place between the whites and Indians, in which the latter were defeated with severe slaughter—number not ascertained.—The loss on the part of the whites was five killed and several wounded.

From all accounts we are led to apprehend serious difficulties the ensuing Fall from the Creek and Black Water bay Indians, who are now prowling about the uninhabited parts of West Florida, near the heads of Escumbia and Black Water Bays, to about 500 strong.

The Creeks are some of those who formerly lived in the upper part of the nation, who have been driven out of the country around us, by the indefatigable Wellborn, and having joined themselves to the hitherto friendly tribes about Black Water bay, are awaiting the completion of their crops, to take the field with renewed vigor and hostility. Unless some measures are adopted to nip their enterprise in the bud, our ears will soon be stunned with their hellish yells, mingled with the screams of our slaughtered pioneers. It is the duty, and we hope it is the will of Government to grant us aid. Let it come, and quickly. Let the brave Wellborn be set on their trail, and we pledge our lives on the successful issue of the contest.—*Herald.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

North-Western Indians—Threatened Hostilities.

By the treaty of 1832, in which the Sacs and Foxes ceded their lands bordering on the Mississippi to the United States, generally known as the Black Hawk Purchase, government pledged itself to pay them $20,000 annually in specie, and to furnish them with a certain quantity of tobacco and salt. In the treaty of 1836, ceding the Ioway reserve, similar stipulations were made. Hitherto government has faithfully performed its contracts, and the Indians have been perfectly satisfied, and of course entirely friendly to their white neighbors. But it appears from a letter from S. H. Davis, Esq. editor of Peoria Register, that in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, brought on by the miserable "experiments" upon the currency, the government has been unable the present year to meet its engagements with the Indians. They repaired to Rock Island, in June, to the number of 400, to receive their annuity, but to their utter astonishment, they found no preparations had been made to receive them, and that not even the agent was there. They returned highly inflamed, and it is feared will break out into open hostilities. Indeed, they have already committed some depredations on Shunk river, (below Burlington) by driving off two or three white families, and they have also killed some cattle belonging to settlers on the Ioway.

If President Van Buren could not have raised the specie to pay these Indians their annuities, he ought to have adopted some measures to satisfy them. How will he answer at the bar of his country for his highly criminal neglect to make arrangements for their reception as usual, and to explain to them the usual reasons why government was not prepared to fulfil its contract? If proper steps had been taken to convince them of the just intentions of the Government, they might have returned to their homes contented. But this necessary and important duty was omitted, and the result may be a bloody and disastrous Indian war on the north-western frontier.

It is time for the people to strike for REFORM.

GOLD *for the Office-holders.*—RAGS *for the People*;—this is the currency of the day.

Advertising.—The New York News says: "A wealthy merchant of that city, who has given more advertising to the press than any other in the city, once told the editor of that paper that he commenced business with a determination to expend, in advertising, all his profits for the first two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid out the more he received; and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been repaid fourfold."

A New Minister from Mexico.—A late Mexican paper received at Philadelphia, states that Senor Don Francisco Pizarro Martinez has been appointed by the Mexican Government Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. [He was formerly Consul at New Orleans.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

Late From Texas.—By the schooner Texas, Capt. Parker, arrived at the Balize on Sunday and bound for Pensacola, we have still later intelligence from the Republic of Texas. Such as it is we give.—Mr. L. D. Winnemore informs us that a fatal duel was fought at Houston, on the 25th of June, between L. L. Laurens and Dr. Chancey Goodrich, an assistant surgeon in the Army of Texas. Dr. G. had charged Mr. L. with stealing a large sum of money from him, and persisted in the truth of the charge. Laurens, from the custom of the country, was driven to challenge; which was accepted. The parties met near the town of Houston on the 25th inst. They fought with rifles at the distance of sixty-five yards; the first fire Laurens fell, the ball of his antagonist having entered his right thigh and passed through his left. Dr. Goodrich escaped unhurt. The wound of Laurens was not considered mortal by his physicians, but he died next day from mortification and distress of mind.

The Houston Telegraph is clothed in the habiliments of mourning for the death of Laurens. We knew him, and do him but partial justice when we say he was intelligent, chivalrous, honorable and high-minded. He was a native of South Carolina, had been in the service of the United States, and was reporter of the Texas Congress at its last session. His death was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances whose love and esteem he had gained during a short residence in Texas. So much was he respected, that a donation was made by several citizens to have a monument erected to his memory.—The editor of the Houston Telegraph calls upon every young man emigrating to Texas to visit the grave of the lamented Laurens and make a vow to have nothing to do with duelling.

In addition to the above sad event, we are informed that Powell, more generally known as "the Spy of Texas," and one of Deaf Smith's men, was killed in the town of Columbia on the 27th ult. A dispute arose in the street between him and Dr. Humphries, when the Doctor drew a pistol and shot him, the ball lodged in his breast and he died instantly. Powell was of great service to Texas during the late war, and was honored for many daring adventures he had made to the advantage of the country.

From Velasco we learn that the crops of corn, cotton, and oats, were all fine and flourishing in the surrounding country. A brig called the Belvidere, had arrived at that port with a large number of passengers; she was lying off the bar. In an attempt to land some passengers, the boat capsized and five persons were drowned, among them two ladies.

From Mr. Winnemore we learn that about 1200 of the Texan army had been furloughed. The present army numbers about 500. The country was comparatively quiet. Provisions were very scarce —flour selling at $30 per barrel. A rumor was prevalent at Galveston that the Mexican fleet was cruising in the neighborhood of that place on the 9th and 10th inst.—The navy of Texas was on the look-out, and prepared to give their Mexican foes a warm reception. No political intelligence from the interior worthy of note.—*Picayune.*

Capt. Thompson, of the Mexican navy, with the other persons who had escaped at the same time, had arrived at Velasco previous to the sailing of the T. His reception was extremely cold. It is said that to him Capt. Wheelwright is indebted for liberty. His agency in the endeavor to effect it being made known to the Mexican authorities, a secret warrant for arrest was issued, but evaded by flight.

Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson, minister from Texas, to the court of St. James, arrived yesterday by the steamer Orleans, from Galveston.

Pious Controversy.—The congregation of the Dutch church in Forsyth street, which for years have worshipped together before the same altar and beneath the same roof in perfect harmony and good fellowship, have, as it would seem from the following turbulent proceedings, listened to the counsels of Satan, and turned all their brotherly love into gall and bitterness. It appears from the history of the controversy that the congregation was divided into two parties; the one preferring the tenets of a favorite preacher whom they wished to enlighten them in their benighted path, and the other party adhered with the most religious devotion to their old pastor, who had so often led their stray sheep back to the fold. It was in a state of feeling arising out of these circumstances, that the two parties met at their sanctuary yesterday, each intent upon carrying their point, by placing their favorite preacher in the pulpit,—peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Accordingly each party came prepared with two or three lawyers and a dozen peace officers to maintain their pretensions. One party, however, stole a march upon the other by getting into the building at three o'clock in the morning—taking possession of the pulpit and altar—where they awaited the time for commencing the exercises. Presently the opposition entered, when he that had the rostrum delivered himself of a phrase or two in high Dutch, which so exasperated those opposed to him that they essayed to pull him down from his sacred elevation. To this movement the officers interposed in support of the speaker, whereupon the preacher on the other side led on his forces to the charge, when a general fight ensued, in which the worthy clergyman did not fare as well as Master Holdenough did in Woodstock, but had his gown torn to ribbons and his flesh banged into a perfect jelly. The others in the meantime were not idle—bibles, hymn books, benches and candlesticks flew about the church like hailstones, until Ald. Smith of the 8th ward came in and ordered the house to be cleared of the rioters. And thus terminated their sacrilegious proceedings of this day.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE NEW EXPERIMENT—TREASURY BANK.

Mr. Van Buren, after drifting a long while past, has let us know, in the Globe, and his other *feelers* after now, and that is,—there is to be, of it, a Treasury Bank. A writer in last Globe, even gives us the plan of this Bank. The Custom-House vaults like the Banks! The Government to do only a gold and silver business, collectors, postmasters, the officers and their subalterns, are to be the

Experiment No. 1. was the United States Bank, "to give us currency" of the State Banks. Experiment No. 2. was the removal of deposites, "to better" the business changes of the country. Experiment 3. was the Specie Circular, by which "yellow boys" run *up (!)* the hill, to "peep out through the interstices of long silken purses," and "to make Branch Mints at work," so as to "put Bank rags before the first nine months" administration of the Author of Sherrod Williams!" Experiment 4 is the new Treasury Bank, which is what *is* to be called "the Constitutional Bank and State!"

Genius of Humbug! is your empire alone in this our country? gods assigned you these United States land to be experimented upon with vagaries and nonsense of the age, duty to prove to the world, that nations are cajoled with monarchy, standing armies, conscription, taxes, and the like, yet that they are cajoled ten thousand times more expense, by experiments of currency as fatal as experiments in air we breathe? Genius of Humbug! Benton, or Van Buren, and art thou the real habitation and thy name?

General Jackson, in his Message proposed this creature of a Treasury; but the thunderbolt Report of Mr. McDuffie struck it dead at sight, staggered and reeled, and fell under the blow. Talk of a divorce between and State, with the Executive and the millions of the Treasury Bank! Talk of the divorce between and State, the Government gripping gold and silver, and the people with the paper of the State Banks! Talk of divorce of Bank and State, while every Collector of the Customs, Post Master, holding his office at the vicious will of his master, a subaltern, but the hireling of one great Head when the Sword-Power grasps the Power, and the Commander-in-Chief of Army, Navy, and Militia, acts in favor of the Great Bank of the Treasury, and a new divorcement of Bank and State!

If the Father of the Safety Fund in New York, "the author of the letters of Sherrod Williams," had studied Montesquieu years, and thoroughly digested the lessons of Montesquieu, and then been the pupil of Talleyrand for life, would not nish to aid him,—his adroitness thus sublimated and refined, could not hit upon a cunninger scheme than *Liberty* from the Capitol, and the *Corruption* in its stead, than this master of this Treasury scheme of *New York*.

TREASURY DRAFTS.

"*No one ever dreamed of issuing the of the Executive alone.*" Enquirer.

"*Of course, no such measure, (issue notes) can be adopted without a law of*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Upon inquiry, we are surprised the extent to which the Treasury ment is Banking at the present fact is, that the Treasury Department practically established a Treasury its own, the issues of which it pays paper money of the Banks, by giving paper money a preference at the House, while it proscribes the paper of the Banks. The Baltimore News speaking of this subject, says "The debts accruing to the Government less perhaps than two millions, are not paid in specie; but if paid at all in a great measure, be paid by Mr. Woodbury's drafts. There are selling in market at 8 per cent advance.—Even on $2,000,000 is $160,000. For six months would amount to Now, who pockets this money that gets this premium upon the currency? Does the Government does it go into the pockets of individuals? If to the latter, who

"It is swindling" adds the "on a large scale, and we who are the swindlers. Mr. had as much right to cut up his loons into patches, and make them ble in payment of the public dues to make this *new currency* receivable

The very Truth.—The Boston cludes an article with the following nent remark:

"The principles of the Whigs ly principles on which this Government be administered. To these principles jority of this People have already The Whigs have only to pursue forward course, holding together forward in solid phalanx, having course with stragglers and deserters still wear the Tory uniform—the thing—compromising nothing—going to the principles, whose virtue tried and proved, and which the once more re-assert through the

"The evils of a depreciated currency remedied at once by sweeping all existence. Who ever heard of a debt gold and silver?"—*N. Y. Examiner.*

And we suppose that the cure upon the toes may be remedied by the amputation of the legs. What of corns upon the toes of a man gentleman?—*Louisville Journal.*

The Globe of Friday night says "They (the Whigs) know that the sity of opinion among the Republicans the utility of banking institutions, &c.

Yes—we know it—but scarcely ed the admission from the Government gan—an admission directly in an assertion which we have from the Globe of Thursday Globe has evidently lost its its cunning.—*Richmond Whig.*

EW YORK CITY NEWS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 23.

al of two packet ships, one from
ne from England, gives an account
in Europe of the suspension of specie
this country. The Sully carried the
re, and the Europe to Liverpool, the
merica received in Liverpool being
May,—when the suspension of *all* the
known,—the effect in this country,
of some of the Legislatures legalizing
on.

ures of our Government, which led to
on having been pretty well understood
he panic was nothing like what it was
uld be. It seems to be understood that
ankrupts who have not the ultimate
ying our debts,—but that the mea-
Government had so hoarded up the
country, as to put it out of the pow-
rchants to meet their engagements.—
des Debats, the only journal in all Eu-
horoughly understands American af-
h M. Chevalier, who was long in this
n associate Editor, attributes the pre-
America principally to the harsh mea-
eral Jackson against the Bank of the
s, and to his violent efforts for the ab-
tion of gold and silver as the circula-
of a country in which credit had pre-
so abundant.

lon Globe, however, looks upon the
s a "robbery" of our Foreign creditt-
tempt to cancel private obligations
eral Banking Failure. The London
uch more valiant, and very properly
"it is obvious now that every mer-
ed to England, having the ability and
n to pay, can no longer plead the
ns to make a remittance. If he do not
ancel his debt, it will not be because
ty of money, or of the difficulty of
but because he either wants proper-
ion to part with it."

correspondent of the London Times,
8th, says, that the Bourse and the
world had, during that day been
confusion by the announced difficul-
ly respectable American banker resi-
capital. "M. * * * * *," (Wells we
eant,) says the letter, "made known
and to the bank of France, that un-
e to his assistance he would be com-
spend payment. He required of the
rance of 2,000,000f; and from his
f a similar amount. A committee, ap-
the bank of France, was occupied
n examining his books, and June 8th)
rable report thereupon. A portion of
's assets consists of 15,000,000f. of
him by merchants in the U. States.
n consists of real property in Paris.—
n Friburg (Switzerland,) received,
Muller, banker of that city, had stop-
t for a sum of 4,000,000f. The prin-
rs will be, it is said, the Jesuits es-
in that canton."

TUESDAY, M.

from Europe is quite cheering to the
York, and will anon produce the
ects all over the Union. The timely
ecie from the United States at Liver-
ondon,—the Sheffield with 100,000
ring promises of farther remittances
ng the high character of American
hat they would compass every effort
their debts, in spite of the infamous
of the Government to swindle their
reditors, was producing the happiest
ondon. No panic was felt,—but little
d a great deal more confidence in the
g business with America. The English
e and all, now understand that the ina-
merchants to remit arose first from
derangement of the Domestic Ex-
the country by the destruction of their
ator, the U. S. Bank, and next, from
the Specie Circular, which uselessly
the West the specie that was absolutely
or business operations in New York.
iment" upon the currency is universally
nd all nations will take warning from
ackson, who heretofore stood so high
is now laughed at for this fatal ex-
f his, which was in effect a proposition
e civilization—to *Mexicanize* the United
make the land of Liberty a Turkey or

---

ve received a register of the offi-
cadets of the U. States Military
at West Point, published since
examination. The following are
s of the five most distinguished
each class, who are by regulation
ached to the next Army Register.

T CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Benham, Conn.	Isaac J. Stevens, Mass.
Sumnison, N. H.	Henry J. Biddle, ——.
Morgan, Pa.	Robert Q. Butler, Va.
N. Y.	J. F. Gilmer, N. C.
gg, N. C.	H. W. Halleck, ——.
D CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.
Wright, N. C.	Paul O. Herbert, ——.
eauregard, La.	Wm. Page Jones, D. C.
born, N. Y.	B. P. Tilden, Jr. Mass.
Trapier, S. C.	W. H. Churchill, ——.
tcalf, Miss.	S. Van Vliet, N. Y.

class, just graduated, consisted of 50;
class numbers 46; the third 39; and the
By the conduct roll we perceive that
ssed the academic year without a single
merit; and 8 with less than ten.

ROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

r upon the Pennsylvania United
nk was a New York war for the
the New York Safety Fund
The seven hundred Tammany
housands of others, joined heartily
the purpose of putting down "the
in Philadelphia, to get up a
" in New York in its stead.—
find that they made a mis-move,
in destroying the GREAT REGU-
the currency, they destroyed their
s, and sacrificed themselves.—
sick enough of all this miserable
t, and are now hastening to re-
r steps. The Albany Republican
Committee movement was the first
vement in reform. The seven
Tammany signatures was the next.
ment is now to be followed up in
or of this great State. The Times
he Address of the Albany Re-
General Committee will be soon
to by the democracy of every
the State. The Corresponding
e of Broome have already re-
it on a large sheet, with a hearty
ting recommendation of it to their
zens."

---

cellency, Governor Dudley, ar-
erday. He has been on a visit to
for two or three weeks back.
Ral. Register.

& and Gaston Rail Road.—This
understand, is rapidly progressing,
st energy being manifested in eve-
ment of it. About 1200 labourers
o be employed on the line of the
The Bridge at Gaston, which will
noble structure, is rapidly pro-
The stone Piers and Abutments
ed, and the greater part of the
rk done. There are five Piers,
part, making the whole length of
e, with the Abutments, more than
—*Ral. Register.*

Unexpected Victory in Maine.—We have gained a member of Congress from Maine, in the Hancock and Washington district, lately represented by Mr. Jarvis. The Portland Advertiser has returns from 52 towns, which give Noyes (Whig) a majority of 548 votes over all other candidates, upon which the Advertiser avers, that he is undoubtedly elected by over 500 majority. This is indeed a star in the East. Welcome to Maine!

Mr. Van Buren has too much wit not to see, from the way that the elections are going, that his day is over. Let Maryland now do its duty on the 26th, and all will be well.—*N. Y. Express.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Whigs have gained no strength in Congress by the election of Representatives from the State of Maryland, which took place on Wednesday last. The following are the results as far as heard from:

In the third district (last represented by Mr. Turner) J. T. H. Worthington, (V. B.) is elected by a majority of more than 300 votes over Elias Brown.

In the fourth district the votes were as follows: for B. C. Howard 7,181, Isaac McKim 7,144; for J. P. Kennedy 6,952, C. S. Ridgely 6,871, giving a small majority to Messrs. Howard and McKim, the old members, over the Whig candidates.

In the sixth district, Francis Thomas is re-elected, by what majority we have not heard.

From the other districts we have not heard.
National Intelligencer.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

OMNIBUS.

Our readers are somewhat like spoiled children; give them a piece of sweet cake for dinner once or twice, and they presently begin to insist on it every day: just so of our readers with our Omnibus; what was at first presented as an occasional tit bit of gossip for the sublimated palates of two or three maiden friends at a distance, is demanded—positively *demanded* as every day fare by our readers generally: But it must be remembered that *delicacies* are hard to come at; also that they soon tire; moreover, it must be remembered, that not even a French cook can make good things out of *nothing*. So unless our public gives us some incidents to work on, we cannot serve up the dish;—we have, however, collated a few things for the present.

We have a neat little bit of a law-suit to be tried before Dr. Burns, Esq. on 5th of August, at the Court House, which we mean to report; it will be positively *rich*.

As you were—A queer old gentleman, of a very irritable temperament, had a settlement of accounts with a neighbor who fell in his debt about $40. Not happening to be in a very amiable humour, the process of the law was resorted to compel payment in specie. The defendant, however, staved the Execution for six months, and finding that the Plaintiff had some small notes out to more than the amount of the Judgment, he buys them up and immediately gets Judgments. As the stay on these smaller sums is for a much shorter time than the first-mentioned—the old gentleman, in obedience to a similar demand of specie, *e contra*, will have to furnish the specie with which he is to be paid: But this is'nt all; The Defendant brought up other papers over and above the forty dollars, which will not only bring this amount back, but a smart sum besides to keep it company. The old man says "'tis *rascaille trick*,"—but he did'nt say on which side.

Feats and fetes. Right good for her!—A *belle amie* of ours, who has been lately giving her devoted ones the real *Sam Patch fling*, had herself the other day to take a tumble from on horse-back to the ground: she alighted on her feet, so no harm was done.

Strangers that merely pass through Salisbury, do not know what a place it is. It is a good deal down at the heel and out of the elbows, that's true; whereas a little patching and darning—a little splicing and painting, would make *old Sarum* fit to see company. There is one house down at the other end of town that must be painted, or we will positively put it in the Omnibus, with a subscription to have it done up; but, after all, Salisbury is a fine town,

"——— Whom ne'er a town surpasses
For honest men or bonnie lasses."

How's this? Whenever certain gentlemen's horses break loose in this town, they are taken up at the gate of a widow lady about a mile off?

There is one *forked thing* in the shape of a man, who has been shuffling and dodging to get rid of an honest debt to us, that shall certainly take a ride in our Omnibus unless he pays us by August Court—he lives near a certain "cove," and is the only one that knows who we mean. Ride he must if he does not pay.

It is a fashion amongst some of the *best bred* gentry, of both sexes, not to kneel at public worship, even in those congregations that practice this form. Why is this? Is it because these fine ones are above kneeling to their Maker? or is it because they are afraid of soiling their fine clothes?

Micajah Cox.—We have seen a hand bill signed with this name, (of which we never heard before,) declaring the owner of the name a candidate for Congress, in this district. Who he is? or what he is? or where he is? or whether he *is* at all? are questions in every body's mouth, but we are unable to resolve them. We give the following literal specimen from his hand bill, which we think will be *in full satisfaction of all further claims or demands*, for information on the subject.

"Fellow Citizens; after looking and reading of Mr. A. Rencher's hand bills, I have thought of the condition of our government, and what spend thrifts our big men is with public money to which never one hour of hard work in the corn field have they done for this, but pick poor men's pockets for their spending money. Now if this is not the truth, I am no judge of public business. And not only all of this, but look at the expenditures of the government; you must be struck with the great and alarming *increase* within the last four or five years. And if in five or six more years the *increase* of the expenditures should *increase* as they have what will the people do?"

Commentary.—(My Breethren you will please to take notice this arternoon, that there will be no more arternoon preaching here, herearter, in the afternoon.)
Salisbury Watchman.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1837.

☞ The undersigned respectfully asks of those indebted to him, on any account, a settlement at as early a day as convenient, during the present month if possible. His business will lead him to the North about the latter part of the month, if the requisite funds can be obtained. The payment of the generally small amounts due by the *two thousand* persons indebted to him, can be no inconvenience to *them*, whilst the aggregate would be very important to *him*. E. J. HALE.
August 1, 1837.

To the Whigs of this District.—We feel it our duty to make a solemn appeal to you in regard to the approaching Congressional Election. On Thursday the 10th inst. (tomorrow week,) you will be called upon to sustain your principles, in the person of your faithful and consistent Representative, Edmund Deberry. From various indications, *we have reason to fear*, that your opponents are playing a deep game, for the purpose of lulling your fears into security, generally making the uncandid declaration that they have no hope, by which they would impress you, individually, with the conviction, that the cause does not need your aid, that it is not worth your while to go to the election. We solemnly appeal to you, by every consideration of love of country,—by your earnest desire to put down the tyrants who are now lording it over this people, restrained by no law, and governed by no principle, but the love of spoils,—we appeal to you, we implore you, to let *no consideration* prevent your going to the polls, and carrying your neighbors and friends along with you, to put down this cunning attempt to *smuggle* a man into Congress as your Representative, whom you have *twice rejected*.

To our numerous readers in the counties of Anson, Montgomery, and Richmond, we would particularly address ourselves. In the two former counties there is no other contest but that for Congress, the candidates for Clerks having no opposition; and in Richmond the voters are so nearly unanimous in favor of Deberry that many of them may think their individual votes of no importance. But let us say to them, that in the three other counties of the District, there will be a general turn-out, and that the negligence of a few individuals may lose the election. We have a vigilant, watchful, sleepless enemy to contend with. Let *every* man consider his own vote as deciding the contest. Let it not be withheld; but rather let him urge his friends to do their duty. You who take newspapers are looked up to by your more ignorant neighbors, and if you do not rouse them to a sense of their duty, who is to do it?

To *all* we would say, recollect the lasting disgrace brought upon our State in November last, by the failure to go to the polls.—We had then the strength, as admitted even by our opponents, but were defeated. Let it not be so again. But if any one of our readers was among those who then failed to perform his duty, let him now make what atonement is in his power, by doubling his exertions.

Mr. Bethune is hard to satisfy. His opponent has beaten him twice, and he is again a candidate. We hope the Whigs will turn out *en masse*, and give him such a beating this time, as will induce him to "*stay beat*."

The Congressional Election.—The returns from the Edgecombe District, which we expected to receive in time for this paper, have not yet come to hand. The Raleigh Register says, without giving the particulars, that Gen. Wilson's majority over Mr. Stanly, in Edgecombe County, is 2 or 300 less than was expected. This agrees with verbal accounts brought to this place by a Van Buren man, and strengthens our confidence in the success of the Whig candidate.

We have cheering accounts from several other Districts, as to the prospects of our candidates. In the Halifax District, we are led to entertain a confident hope of the defeat of the late violent Van Buren member, Mr. Bynum, by Col. Wm. L. Long, a sound Whig. In the Newbern District, our private accounts, whilst they lead us to expect a close contest and possible success, do not coincide with the statements of the Newbern Spectator. We shall be pleased to find the latter justified by the event. In the Chatham and Edenton Districts, opposition has been started to Mr. Rencher and Mr. Sawyer, but their opponents, (Messrs. Cox and Moore,) will be beaten "out of sight." In the Raleigh District, we have strong hopes that the people will appreciate the sterling integrity and eminent talents of Mr. Graham, and give Dr. Montgomery leave to prosecute his intention to remove to Florida. In the Granville District, we expect nothing, though that is not the fault of the good old county of Granville herself. In the Stokes District, we are assured that Mr. Shepperd will undoubtedly beat Mr. Hill. We trust so, indeed; for it is not every District which can send a man so able and honest as Mr. Shepperd. Mr. Williams and Mr. Graham (Whigs,) in the Mountain Districts, have no opposition, as is the case with Mr. Conner, (Van,) in the Lincoln District. Our Wilmington friends have not brought out a candidate, but permit two Vanites to have it all their own way. We do not care if they fight the battle of the Kilkenny cats.

In our own District, all we want is a faithful performance of their duty by the Whigs. We have the majority, and we ought to have too much pride to permit a Van Buren man, who avows the genuine Loco-Foco doctrines, to *mis*-represent us.

The election is held in the Newbern and Granville Districts to-morrow, and in the Halifax District on the next day, (Friday.) In the remaining Districts, on Thursday the 10th inst.

U. S. Bank Stock was selling in New York at the latest dates, (Saturday last,) at 117 to 118. What does this prove? Why, that the people have no confidence in the assertions of the Globe and its followers, that the Bank is insolvent.

South Carolina Notes.—The writer in the "Southern Citizen" whose attack upon Fayetteville and its merchants we noticed in the Observer of the 19th ult. is out again in that paper of Saturday last. Whilst he admits that the merchants are to be held blameless, *if* they cannot control the Branches of the Banks here, and *if* they cannot procure the repeal of the obnoxious provision against the receipt of foreign notes, he yet seems very loth to believe that they cannot do both. On these points we have nothing to add to, nor subtract from, the statements already made. We know a good deal which might help to remove the skepticism of this writer, but it might not be prudent to give it utterance. The facts are unquestioned, that the South Carolina Banks do refuse to pay interest on balances, as is customary in other States, and that they do refuse it, not because "our Banks wish them to refuse," as this writer supposes, but because they would be losers by it; because it would be the means of returning upon them a large amount of their notes, which now have an unnatural circulation in N. Carolina. This writer suggests that they might be sued. Has he any idea of a state of society in which it would be hazarding the personal safety of an individual to take such a course? Would he believe that a Notary could not be found who would be willing to take the first step in such a proceeding by protesting the notes, and that a lawyer could not be found who would receive a fee in such a case? He may think these things strange, but the time has been, within the last three months, when they were believed to be entirely true, as regards the city of Charleston. We know not how it is at present.

The writer complains of our allusion to the unpatriotic Western feeling, which directs the trade of that section to South Carolina, and gives liberally to South Carolina enterprizes and meanly to our own. He must excuse us for saying, that his imputations on Fayetteville and her merchants would have justified much more than we said.—Shall we be stigmatized as little better than a parcel of swindlers, and expected humbly to lick the hand that indites the imputation? Shall we see an individual, professing friendship, abuse and villify our town, without putting him in possession of facts of which he seems to be totally ignorant, and of which he seems not to have made an effort to inform himself? A "friend" should first have inquired into the facts before he made such offensive charges against an entire community.

Identified as Fayetteville has long been with the West—supporting, as she has done, Western measures, at the sacrifice of her own political power—she might with some reason have looked for a little "patriotism" in return. But, whatever her expectations might have been, this writer informs us that the patriotism of the West is measured by dollars and cents. We trust he does not speak the sentiment of the people of that section—in many respects the most important and interesting section of our State—but that he stands alone in the avowal of such a feeling. Devoted as this press has always been to Western interests,—anxiously as it has labored to bring about a more intimate connection between Fayetteville and the West, we are not willing that our determination to throw the blame of the possible failure of the projected connection upon the proper shoulders, should be construed into "gratuitous insults." When the writer can show that his imputations have been sustained by truth, then may he have reason to complain that we have spoken truth,—unpleasant truth, it may be, but not less truth for all that.

Those of our Western friends who are disposed to do justice to our Merchants, may be assured that the responsibility for the present evils does not lie at their door. They have neither contributed to produce them, nor would they long exist if *they* had the power to remove them. They are equally sufferers with yourselves, and the evils lie beyond their control.

This writer appears to think that the merchants and brokers of Fayetteville are getting rich too fast. We confess we wish we could see the evidences of it. On the contrary, we verily believe there is no community under the sun which labors more assiduously to so little profit, as this. Let the writer, who has really grown rich by his business, if we mistake him not, come down among his "friends and acquaintances," and see how many of them, during the last 20 years, have been able to keep their heads above water, and compare them with the number who have been ruined by the vicissitudes of trade. The result might show him, that, whether our merchants give as much or not for produce, as those of South Carolina, but few of those who have dealt in produce have been able to stand the losses growing out of it. We are told that the merchants of the West are making arrangements to turn the remainder of their trade to S. Carolina. They of course can do as they please, but we do not despair of their seeing their error.

In conclusion, we should have considered it but a reasonable evidence of their friendliness, if the writer and the editor had permitted their readers to see the facts which we produced in justification of our merchants, not one of which can they gainsay.

Treasury Drafts below par.—The new currency established by the Treasury Department is from 4 to 5 per cent. below par. It consists of drafts drawn by the Department with a perfect knowledge that they will not be paid, which are first protested, then returned to the Treasury, endorsed "Good, and received for debts due the Government," then thrown into the market and sold at 4½ to 5 per cent. below par. The government has sunk indeed when its paper is thus dishonored.

Mississippi Election.—We have but few returns from Mississippi; but they are very good as far as they go. In Adams county, in which Natchez is situated, the vote for two members of Congress, (the election in that State being by General Ticket,) was for Prentiss, Whig, 577, Acee, Whig, 566, Claiborne, Van, 210, Gholson, Van, 187. Average Whig majority 368. At the November election the Whig majority was only 214. Whig gain 154.

The town of Columbus, too, in Lowndes county, has given a Whig majority, for the first time since its foundation. The vote there was for the Whigs 296, for the Vans 291.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: 'Tis not my wish to be troublesome, either to an individual or an association, but when my interest and preservation, with that of many others, becomes endangered by remaining silent, I no longer consider it a virtue. There are many like myself in Fayetteville, who, having no summer retreat, are obliged from necessity to remain in town during the entire year; it is to such, a matter of much importance, that the town should be kept in a clean and healthy condition, which is not the case at present; so far from it, that it is a matter of some difficulty to decide which portion requires the scavenger most, and the effluvia arising from the decomposing animal and vegetable matter, now and still accumulating in the drains, ditches, and low places, will (if not removed) prove how pernicious to health such causes are. Neglect like this on the part of those gentlemen appointed to attend to this very important duty, is certainly most criminal; they may have lost sight of the importance attached to the cleanliness of the town, as they are of the number that retire to their summer resorts, yet they must be brought to a proper sense of their duty, if not by mild measures, we must resort to legal redress, for such marked indifference towards those who are dependent on their vigilance for health and comfort. I hope no further notice will be necessary to bring about the desired end. A SUFFERER.

☞ The Post Office at Montrose, Cumberland County, has been discontinued. Archibald McRae is appointed Postmaster at Queensdale, Robeson County.

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following arrangement, for the ridings of the Circuits, this Fall:

Edenton Circuit	Pearson,
Newbern "	Dick,
Raleigh "	Saunders,
Wilmington "	Bailey,
Hillsboro' "	Nash,
Salisbury "	Toomer,
Mountains "	Settle.

We understand that Judges Nash and Saunders have exchanged Circuits—so that Judge Nash will ride the Raleigh, and Judge Saunders the Hillsborough Circuit.—*Reg.*

No Mistake.—Wayne and Johnston, we are informed, and from a source on which we fully rely, will give SHEPARD handsome majorities. Jones, Carteret and Craven will not be behind; Greene will be nearly equally divided, and Lenoir will give Mosely a *small* majority.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Encouraging.—We have learned from various respectable sources that the MOSELEY men have given up both Johnston and Wayne.—*Ib.*

Bank of Salisbury.—We understand that the Cape Fear Bank, will now very soon, perhaps in the course of two weeks, establish the contemplated Branch in this place. The Branch, it is said, will discount to a limited extent in small sums, the object being not so much to benefit the Bank as to furnish the people of the western Counties, a medium that will pay their taxes.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

Organs out of tune.—Several of the Administration papers have denounced Mr. Tallmadge for his recent letter, before they got the key-note from the Government paper. Thus, for instance, the Alton (Illinois) Spectator says that "he has *deserted the party* with which he has heretofore acted, and goes in for *all* the *Whig* movements, in relation to the currency, small notes, &c. *It is time such men should be known*," &c.
Nat. Int.

"*The Simple Machine.*"—The complaint of General Jackson and his partisans was, that the government was too complex, and it was their duty to reduce it to "a simple machine." So they went to work—breaking a bolt here, knocking off a cog there, and taking out a wheel somewhere else. The result is before us. The machine has been rendered so simple, THAT IT WON'T GO AT ALL!

Odd Enough.—It was reported in Portsmouth, England, that Mr. Van Buren had made proposals of marriage to Victoria, the new Queen of England, through Mr. Stevenson, his minister! What next?

MARRIED,

Recently, in Wayne County, Mr. ROBERT DAVIS, to Miss RHODY TURNAGE.

In Meltonsville, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at the house of Major D. A. Covington, by Geo. Dunn, Esq. HUGH A. CRAWFORD, merchant, to Miss ELEANOR J. CHAMBERS, daughter of Mr. Wilson Chambers.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 30th ult., Miss MARTHA GRIFFIN.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 27, D. O'Hanlon's boats Jas. Seawell and Union, with Goods for Capt. J. A. J. Bradford and Willkings & Belden, of this place.

Also, July 27, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighters, Post Boy, Diligence, and Only Son, with Dry Goods, Machinery, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, &c. for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, Hart & Fuller, J. Huske & Son, Joseph Baker, G. McNeill, Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, John Crow, Nott & Starr, Willkings & Belden, H. P. Peck, Peck & Deming, D. A. Saltmarsh, T. Sandford & Co. J. Martine, A. M. Campbell, C. P. Mallett, David Shaw, Stark & Pearce, A. McLauchlin, S. Colton, and Dr. B. Robinson, of this place, and for Evans & Nettle, J. A. Mebane, D. Gillis, Andrew Springs, W. H. Haywood, J. W. Powell, J. Worth, G. D. Mendenhall, Thales McDonald, W. Welch, R. L. Hargrave, D. Lindsey, R. Foster, J. A. Smith, J. & R. Gilmer, T. L. Cowan, J. Murphey, Smith & Close, McNeely & Howell, R. T. Dismukes, R. C. Poe, Thos. McNeely, Henry Tush, J. & R. Sloan, S. W. Gunn, C. Marsh, W. & A. Stith, J. Haughton, J. & B. Lasater, Gov. Dudley, Cane Creek Factory, Salem Factory, and H. Humphrey, of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 26th, Boat Messenger, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for sundry Merchants.

Also, August 1st, Boat Post Boy, with Flour, &c. for sundry Merchants.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 2.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 a 1 15	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	70 a 75
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

LARGE SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, August 8th, at the Store of H. P. Peck, a General Assortment of

Dry Goods,

CUTLERY, &c. &c.

☞ South Carolina Money will be taken at par for all sums of $50 and over.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auct'rs.

August 2, 1837. 52-1w

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 10th instant.

H. P. PECK.

South Carolina Money wanted at a discount, by H. P. PECK.

NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or adventures in the Far West; Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; Tuggs at Ramsgate, by the author of the Pickwick Papers; Crichton, by the author of Rookwood; Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy Land; Victims of Society, by the Countess of Blessington; Missouri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 1, 1837.

For Sale.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
175 bags Rio, Laguira and P. Rico Coffee,
10 do. Java ditto,
45 hhds. Molasses,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 sacks ditto,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool Blown Salt,

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

August 2, 1837. 52-4w

50 HHDS. Prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.

July 31, 1837. 52-4w

RECEIVED of John Waddill, Jr. four Dollars So. Ca. money, for the taxes of two Dogs, viz: ROME and RED, to 1st August, 1838.

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

August 1, 1837. 52-2w

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

BUSHEE SHAW.

July 27, 1837. 52 3m.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 13.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
52 13 58 65 44 11 55 31 48 66

CLASS No. 14, for 1837,

To be drawn at BETHANIA, Stokes county, N. C. on Thursday, 10th August, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 Prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000
40 Prizes of	80	is	3,200
40 Prizes of	70	is	2,800
50 Prizes of	60	is	3,000
70 Prizes of	40	is	2,800
100 Prizes of	30	is	3,000
122 Prizes of	24	is	2,928
122 Prizes of	16	is	1,952
122 Prizes of	10	is	1,220
5185 Prizes of	8	is	41,480
25620 Prizes of	4	is	102,480
31535 Prizes amounting to			$195,860

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at

H. ERAMBERT'S

LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

July 31, 1837. 52td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.

Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Saturdays excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.

☞ Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received by the Faculty.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.

July, 1837. 52-11w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.

Thomas Hubbard and wife Nancy, vs. Moses Moore and wife Elizabeth and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Melton and wife Rebecca, Harmon Adams and wife Rachel, Lewis Graves and wife Miriam, Philip May and wife Susanna, Jonathan May and wife Catharine, and Thomas Lewis, defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, in order that the defendants may appear before the Hon'ble the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Cl'k and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday of March, A. D., 1837, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

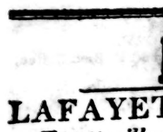
(52 6w.) WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Committed,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 27th of July, a negro man who calls himself JIM, about 21 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs to Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*

Lumberton, August 1, 1837. 52-tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

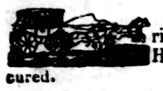
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
190 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetts,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fq.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt was by mutual consent on the 8th All persons indebted to said firm are make immediate payment to A. M. is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOULD H[illegible]
LEVI HU[illegible]

January 17.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North [illegible]

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held over the body of Turner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of [illegible] was recently murdered in said county, and that one W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented to me that George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who may apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do hereby require all officers, whether civil or military within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended the said fugitive.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B[illegible]

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of a full muscular constitution, complexion full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is said he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat and [illegible] lar.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S [illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for their Bells of any size, all of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any *Bells in the United States*. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAME[illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells taken in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, I would here inform those wanting Mill Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones *genuine;* if it is not, We furnish a new one instead.

C. J. O[illegible]
Brick Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & C[illegible]

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOO[illegible]

GROCERIES, HARD[illegible] Crockery, Hats and [illegible]

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic [illegible]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND [illegible]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Tonic Medicine. Just received by [illegible]

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. [illegible] doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris for sowing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly [illegible]

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and [illegible] these articles at all times, and from his [illegible] for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer can always speak confidently as to the [illegible] the articles.

JOHN E. PATT[illegible]
3 doors South of the Market.

February 22, 1837.

Blanks for sale at this Office.